

Multinational Species Conservation Fund

Appropriations Language

For expenses necessary to carry out the African Elephant Conservation Act, the Asian Elephant Conservation Act of 1997, the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994, the Great Ape Conservation Act of 2000, and the Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2004 and *the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act*, \$8,217,000 to remain available until expended.

(16 U.S.C 1538, 4201-4203, 4211-4213, 4221-4225, 4241-4245, 4261-4266, 5301-5306, 6106-6109, 6301-6305, 6601-6607; *Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006*).

Justification of Language Change

For expenses necessary to carry out the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 6106-6109). The Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 6101-6109), established an account within the Multinational Species and Conservation Fund and authorized a competitive grants program for the conservation of Neotropical Migratory birds in the United States, Latin America and the Caribbean. The Services proposes to fund this program within the MSCF for FY 2007.

Authorizing Statutes

African Elephant Conservation Act, (16 U.S.C. 4201-4203, 4211-4213, 4221-4225, 4242-4245, 1538). Authorizes funding for approved projects for research, conservation, management and protection of African elephants and their habitats. Authorizes prohibitions against the sale, importation, and exportation of ivory derived from African elephants. Authorization of Appropriations: Expires September 30, 2007.

Asian Elephant Conservation Act, (16 U.S.C. 4261-4266, 1583). Authorizes financial assistance for cooperative projects for the conservation and protection of Asian elephants and their habitats. Authorization of Appropriations: Expires September 30, 2007.

Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act, (16 U.S.C. 5301-5306, 1583). Authorizes grants to other nations and to the *CITES* Secretariat for programs directly or indirectly assisting in the conservation of rhinoceros and tigers. Prohibits the sale, importation, and exportation of products derived from any species of rhinoceros and tiger. Authorization of Appropriations: Expires September 30, 2007.

Great Ape Conservation Act of 2000, (16 U.S.C. 6301-6303, 1583). Authorizes grants to foreign governments, the *CITES* secretariat, and non-governmental organizations for the conservation of great apes. The funds are to be a sub-account of the Multinational Species. Authorization of Appropriations: Expires September 30, 2005.

Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2004, (Public Law 108-266; 16 U.S.C. 6601). Authorizes financial assistance in the conservation of marine turtles and the nesting habitats of marine turtles, to conserve the nesting habitats, conserve marine turtles in those habitats and address other threats to the survival of marine turtles. The funds are to be a sub-account of the Multinational Species Conservation Fund. Authorization of Appropriations: Expires September 30, 2009.

Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 2000, (16 U.S.C. 6101-6109, 1583). Authorizes grants for the conservation of neotropical migratory birds in the United States and Latin America and the Caribbean, with 75 percent of the amounts made available to be expended on projects outside the United States. The funds are to be a sub-account of the Multinational Species Conservation Fund. Authorization of Appropriations: Expires September 30, 2005.

Multinational Species Conservation Funds	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007			Change From 2006 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
African Elephant Conservation Fund	1,380	1,379		-389	990	-389
Asian Elephant Conservation Fund	1,381	1,379		-389	990	-389
Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund	1,478	1,576		-586	990	-586
Great Ape Conservation Fund	1,381	1,379		389	990	-389
Marine Turtle Conservation Fund	99	691		-394	297	-394
*Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund	3,944	3,941		+3,960	3,960	+3,960
Total FTE	4	4			4	-
Total Multinational Species Conservation Funds	9,664	10,345		+1,813	8,217	+1,813

*In FY 2005 and FY 2006 the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund was funded as a separate appropriate. The FY 2007 request consolidates the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund within Multinational Species Conservation Fund.

Summary of FY 2007 Program Changes for Multinational Species Conservation Fund

Request Component	Amount	FTE
Program Changes		
• African Elephant Conservation Fund	-389	0
• Asian Elephant Conservation Fund	-389	0
• Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund	-586	0
• Great Ape Conservation Fund	-389	0
• Marine Turtle Conservation Fund	-394	0
• Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund	+3960	0
Total, Program Changes	+1,813	0

Justification of FY 2007 Program Changes

The FY 2007 budget request for the Multinational Species Conservation Funds is \$8,217,000 and 4 FTE, a net program increase of \$1,813,000 and 0 FTE from the 2006 enacted level.

The Service is requesting this level of funding to leverage greater partner support, for the restoration and conservation of important Neotropical migratory bird habitats throughout the U.S., Latin America, and the Caribbean. These funds are expected to be matched by at least \$12 million of partner’s contributions. This high amount of anticipated partner funds reflects the higher matching fund ratios required and provided through the NMBCA grants.

This funding will support projects that contribute not only to conservation, but to local economies through jobs and migratory bird-related recreation. These funds will also enable the Service to expand international commitments for migratory bird conservation in the United States, Mexico, and many Central and South American countries as well as Puerto Rico and other Caribbean nations, thereby creating additional habitat conditions for biological communities to flourish (DOI Strategic Goal: Resource Protection).

African Elephant Conservation Fund (-\$389,000)

The requested funding level is sufficient to address important priorities identified for the conservation of African elephants at reduced levels. The Service has established a cadre of well-trained and highly skilled staff who will focus on projects related to applied research such as movements and habitat utilization, increased law enforcement support, and mitigation of human-elephant conflict.

This decrease will impact the Service's ability to obtain meet established performance goals outlined above. As a result of this decrease, it is anticipated that approximately 8 important projects for this species will go unfunded including reduced support to surveys in support of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora - Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants (CITES-MIKE) Program and some conservation education projects.

Asian Elephant Conservation Fund (-\$389,000)

The requested funding level is sufficient to address important priorities identified for the conservation of Asian elephants at reduced levels. The Service has established a cadre of well-trained and highly skilled staff to address all of the Multinational Species Fund conservation efforts. Activities include development of on-the-ground projects throughout various countries including efforts to prevent habitat loss, avoid human-wildlife conflicts, and prevent illegal killing and trade. Service staff are familiar with a range of activities involving these projects and will continue to focus on these important priorities within funding availability. Staff will focus on enhancing and promoting infrastructure and management and anti-poaching efforts for elephant ranges and the management of human-elephant conflict in all 13 Asian elephant range states.

This decrease will impact the Service's ability to meet established performance goals under Strategy 2.02 of the DOI Strategic Plan, Manage Populations to Self-Sustaining Levels for Specific Species. The provision of additional resources, provided by collaborators and partners, may also be affected by this decrease.

Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund (-\$587,000)

The requested funding level is sufficient to address important priorities identified for the conservation of Rhinoceros and Tigers at reduced levels. The Service has established a cadre of well-trained and highly skilled staff to address all of the Multinational Species Fund conservation efforts. Activities include development of on-the-ground projects throughout various countries including efforts to prevent habitat loss, avoid human-wildlife conflicts, and prevent illegal killing and trade. Service staff are familiar with a range of activities involving these projects and will continue to focus on these important priorities within funding availability. Staff will focus on projects that strengthen law enforcement, acquire information needed for management through population surveys and monitoring, develop local support for conservation through environmental education, strengthen habitat and nature reserve management, and promote sustainable development to remove human pressure on these species' habitat.

This decrease will impact the Service's ability to meet established performance goals under Strategy 2.02 of the DOI Strategic Plan, Manage Populations to Self-Sustaining Levels for Specific Species. The provision of additional resources, provided by collaborators and partners, may also be affected by this decrease.

Great Ape Conservation Fund (-\$389,000)

The requested funding level is sufficient to address important priorities identified for the conservation of Great Apes at reduced levels. The Service has established a cadre of well-trained and highly skilled staff to address all of the Multinational Species Fund conservation efforts. Activities include development of on-the-ground projects throughout various countries including efforts to prevent habitat loss, avoid human-wildlife conflicts, and prevent illegal killing and trade. Service staff are familiar with a range of activities involving these projects and will continue to focus on these important priorities within funding availability. Staff will focus on projects to strengthen the range country's ability to carry out surveys and monitoring, conservation education, infrastructure development, nature reserve management, anti-poaching patrols and critically needed applied research for gorillas, bonobos, chimpanzees, orangutans, and gibbons.

This decrease will impact the Service's ability to meet established performance goals under Strategy 2.02 of the DOI Strategic Plan, Manage Populations to Self-Sustaining Levels for Specific Species. The provision of additional resources, provided by collaborators and partners, may also be affected by this decrease.

Marine Turtle Conservation Fund (-\$393,000)

The requested decrease is sufficient to address important priorities identified for the conservation of Marine Turtles. The Service has established a cadre of well-trained and highly skilled staff to address all of the Multinational Species Fund conservation efforts. Activities include development of on-the-ground projects throughout various countries including efforts to prevent habitat loss, avoid human-wildlife conflicts, and prevent illegal killing and trade. Service staff are familiar with a range of activities involving these projects and will focus on these important priorities. Staff will focus on projects that strengthen the range country's ability to carry out surveys and monitoring, conservation education, nature reserve management and critically applied research for marine turtles.

This decrease will impact the Service's ability to meet established performance goals under Strategy 2.02 of the DOI Strategic Plan, Manage Populations to Self-Sustaining Levels for Specific Species. The provision of additional resources, provided by collaborators and partners, may also be affected by this decrease.

Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund (+\$3,960,000)

This funding will support projects that contribute not only to conservation, but to local economies through jobs and migratory bird-related recreation. These funds will also enable the Service to expand international commitments for migratory bird conservation in the United States, Mexico, and many Central and South American countries as well as Puerto Rico and other Caribbean nations, thereby creating additional habitat conditions for biological communities to flourish (DOI Strategic Goal: Resource Protection).

Program Performance Change Table

Total Performance Change	- 2 Species of International Concern				
	Overall Performance Changes from 2006 to 2007				
	2006 Enacted Performance	2007 Base Performance	2007 Impact of Program Change on Performance	2007 Budget Request Performance	Out-Year Impact of 2007 Program Change on Performance
**Number of species of international concern facilitated through conservation by federal assistance awards and leveraged funds or in-kind resources (BUR)	32	32	-2	30	0

** Performance data also reflects the contributions of activities performed under the International Conservation's Wildlife Without Borders initiatives.

Program Overview

The Multinational Species Funds provide direct support in the form of technical and cost-sharing grant assistance to range countries for on-the-ground conservation of African and Asian elephants, rhinoceros, tigers, great apes, marine turtles and their habitats. The Multinational Species Conservation Funds (MSCFs) support Strategy 2.02 of the DOI Strategic Plan to manage populations to self-sustaining levels for specific species and the Service's Operating Plan Goal 10 to influence sustainable conservation of species of international concern through Critical Success Factor 10.3 by facilitating the conservation of these species through federal assistance grants and leveraged funds or in-kind resources.

The program accomplishes this goal through a number of activities designed to promote collaboration with key range country decision-makers which ultimately furthers sound policy development, international cooperation, and goodwill toward the U.S. among citizens of developing countries. The Funds strengthen law enforcement activities, build support for conservation among people living in the vicinity of the species' habitats, and provide vital infrastructure and field equipment needed to conserve habitats. The program strengthens local capacity by providing essential training, opportunities for newly trained staff to apply skills in implementing field projects, and opportunities for local people to gain project management expertise.

Since the first grant was awarded under the *African Elephant Conservation Act* in 1990, more than 500 partners have worked with the Service in 44 countries to protect and conserve these species. Since that time, this program has leveraged more than \$100 million in matching and in-kind support from \$36 million in appropriations. By maintaining species-specific funds, focus can be given to the needs of species or species groups of particular importance to the American public. In addition, coordination with other Federal agencies involved in overseas activities, such as USAID, can link species preservation and habitat management under the MSCF with economic development and other conservation efforts by other Federal agencies and non-governmental organizations. As a direct result of funds made available by the MSCFs, in-country wildlife researchers and managers are more effectively protecting their country's wildlife and habitat resources. Without these programs, much of the world, particularly underdeveloped nations in Africa and Asia, have little hope of achieving conservation success stories in managing native wildlife populations to self-sustaining levels. In all likelihood people in these nations will otherwise continue activities that result in further degradation of species and their habitats which may ultimately result in extinction.

Use of Cost and Performance Information

The Multinational Species Conservation Funds achieve mission results via performance-based management on several fronts, in conformance with the Departmental Strategic Plan:

- **Activity-based costing** and leveraged funding or matching resources from cooperators are gauges of the cost and benefit of international federal assistance for these species focused projects. For example, the Service provided \$49,956 for a project funded to continue law enforcement and monitoring of yellow-cheeked crested gibbons at the Siema Biodiversity Conservation Area in Southern Monduliri Cambodia. Interest in this project generated an additional \$159,318 from partner contributions, which is more than three times the funding provided through appropriations.
- Since inception, the multinational species conservation funds have leveraged over \$100 million in matching and in-kind support from \$36 million in appropriations, a testament to the importance placed on these species around the world.
- During 2005, the Service received a total of 229 proposals and awarded 136 grants for the multinational funds to support species focused projects for African and Asian elephants, rhinoceros, tiger, great apes, and marine turtles.
- A protocol and criteria to evaluate grants focuses funding on the species and habitats designated for conservation assistance by the Multinational Species Acts and **supports the accomplishment of program performance goals** to manage populations to self-sustaining levels through international cooperation with species range country government and non-government individuals and organizations.
- Standardized financial assistance processes for these grant programs comply with government-wide financial assistance standards resulting from Public Law 106-107 implementation; provide improved customer service; eliminate duplication of effort; ensure efficiency and consistency among grant programs; and reduce the amount of time spent for both grantees and project managers overseeing the process.

The Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act (NMBCA) Program is designed to deliver conservation through matching grants to partners in the U.S., Latin America and the Caribbean, and was first funded in FY 2002. Funding also supports the goals of the four international bird conservation plans (North American Waterfowl Management Plan, U.S. Shorebird Conservation Plan, North American Waterbird Conservation Plan, Partners in Flight). The Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 2000 authorizes up to 3% of appropriated funds to be used for general program administration. Program administrative costs represent salary and related support costs for the administration of program.

The NMBCA program supports the DOI Strategic Goal of Resource Protection. Through voluntary habitat restoration projects, this program furthers the DOI End Outcome Goal to sustain biological communities (PIM.2.01.001. - Habitat restoration: Number of acres restored or enhanced to achieve habitat conditions consistent with management documents, program objectives, and consistent with substantive and procedural requirements of State and Federal water law; and, PIM.2.01.003. – Habitat Protection: Number of acres of landscapes and watersheds managed through partnerships and networked lands that achieve habitat protection.).

The Fish and Wildlife Service's Operational Plan Goal 16 (Meet identified habitat needs for species or populations by managing, restoring, and protecting x% of acres of habitat and x% of stream miles) provides the linkage between the DOI Strategic Goals and the on-the-ground accomplishments under NMBCA Program grants.

Administration

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to use up to \$80,000 for general program administration for each of the six Multinational Species Conservation Fund grant programs. Program administrative costs represent salary and related support costs for the administration these grant programs.

2007 Planned Performance Estimates

The reduction in all the Multinational Species Conservation Funds, would allow the Service to continue only the highest priority projects impacting the greatest number of species, and the amount and number of these grant awards would be smaller. These projects provide direct support to range countries through broad-based partnerships with national governments, non-governmental organizations, and other private entities for on-the-ground activities to conserve these species and their habitats. With smaller awards and consequential reduced availability of matching funds or in-kind resources, the Critical Success Factor 10.3 species target was reduced by 2 in 2007. The Service will determine what proposals focus on the greatest number of species, consistent with conservation priorities, and make grant awards that facilitate fewer numbers of species, realizing that performance targets under reduced funding levels cannot be achieved.

To focus greater attention on increasing partnerships with other agencies, non-government organizations, individuals, and academia, which share in the cost of joint conservation projects the Service has modified its organizational structure. International conservation efforts maximize matching funds and in-kind resources from these entities, using appropriated funds as leverage. The 2007 funding decrease will impact the availability of leveraged matching resources because the appropriations leverage is weaker due to reduced funding levels. Economic, financial, social, and environmental (i.e., weather) conditions in range countries also influence the availability of partner and collaborator matches of appropriated funds. The highest needs for conservation in these countries continue to outpace current funding levels resulting in a number of identified, high priority projects that remain unfunded. Historically, the Service has been able to fund less than 50% of the total proposals received. Any decrease of funding can have a serious impact in range countries because even small amounts can support activities that benefit species.

Efficiency measures such as the use of ABC cost analysis will be implemented for discovery of cost inefficiencies that can be reduced or eliminated. Additional efficiencies may be limited by significant technological barriers in the undeveloped countries where funded projects are implemented. Administrative work that can be automated domestically is not likely to be completely automated in international operations because of limited or nonexistent capabilities of foreign entities and financial institutions. Full implementation of the Department of Interior's FBMS financial system will reduce some of these barriers but they are largely a product of the operating environment under which international federal assistance is provided.

2006 Planned Program Performance

In FY 2006, the individual Multinational Species Conservation Funds appropriations increased slightly, with the exception of Marine Turtles. This resulted in an upward adjustment to performance goals by one additional species over the 2006 President's requested budget. The number of species whose conservation is assisted by federal assistance awards and matching funds or in-kind resources is purposefully small, to concentrate efforts on those species which are deemed especially important to the American public and the range countries where these species have their habitats. Since federal assistance awards are made on a competitive basis, the Service prioritizes the proposals submitted. In FY 2006, significant accomplishments in the Multinational Species Conservation Funds will involve:

§ **African Elephant Conservation (\$1,379,000):** Implement 25 new projects to conserve and protect endangered African elephants and their habitat. The projects will focus on African elephant range states and international conservation organizations, with special emphasis on countries that show increased interest in conservation action or have not previously received assistance.

- § **Asian Elephant Conservation (\$1,379,000):** Implement 25 new projects to conserve and protect endangered Asian elephants and their habitat. The projects will focus on Asian elephant range states and international conservation organizations, with special emphasis on countries that show increased interest in conservation action or have not previously received assistance.
- § **Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation (\$1,576,000):** Implement 30 new projects to protect endangered rhinoceros and tiger species and their habitats, including nine tiger projects and eight rhinoceros projects in Asia, and eight rhinoceros projects in Africa. The projects will focus on rhinoceros and tiger range states and international conservation organizations, with special emphasis on countries that show increased interest in conservation action or have not previously received assistance.
- § **Great Ape Conservation (\$1,379,000):** Implement 30 new projects to conserve and protect endangered great apes and their habitat. The projects will focus on great ape range states and international conservation organizations, with special emphasis on countries that show increased interest in conservation action or have not previously received assistance.
- § **Marine Turtle Conservation (\$690,000):** In the Acts second year of funding, implement 25 new projects to conserve and protect endangered marine turtles. The projects will focus on marine turtles range states and international conservation organizations, with special emphasis on countries that show increased interest in conservation action for these important species.
- § **Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation (\$3,941,000):** In 2004, the Migratory Bird Program was subject to a PART review which resulted in new long-term and annual performance measures, the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation grant program was a component of this review. Baselines and goals for these new performance measures were developed in 2005 and will be integrated with existing strategic goals to improve future analyses of efficiency and effectiveness. Use of these new measures over time will help managers improve program performance, link performance to budget decisions, provide a basis for making recommendations to improve results, and contribute to the achievement of the long term health and sustainability of migratory bird populations. In FY2006 the NMBCA grant program will fund approximately 40 new projects with \$3.9 million in grant funds. Only a fraction of the high quality conservation proposals received are likely to be funded. Every grant dollar will not only be committed, but matched at least 3:1; the program is averaging more than 4:1 (non-federal match: grant dollars). This will result in a minimum of \$12.0 million in partner funds being contributed to support projects in the U.S., Latin American, and Caribbean countries.
- § **Administration:** Each program, with the exception of Marine Turtles which is in its second year of funding, will use \$80,000 for general program administration. This cost will represent salary and related support to administer programs. The Marine Turtle Fund will use \$69,700 for administration. The individual grant funds listed above include grant administrative funding.

2005 Program Performance Accomplishments

In 2005, the Multinational Species Funds continued to support achievement of DOI and Service Operating Plan Goals. The Critical Success Factor to assist by conservation 30 species through federal assistance awards and matching funds or in-kind resources was also achieved. Collectively in 2005, grant awards from these funds disbursed almost \$5.4 million to implement 136 projects relating to African and Asian elephants, rhinoceros and tigers, great apes, marine turtles and their habitats. Additionally, over \$9 million in matching and in-kind support from partner organizations was contributed, demonstrating the value placed on conservation of these species by both domestic and international entities. The work

performed through the Multinational Species Conservation grant programs serves as a catalyst for cooperative efforts among the governments of the world, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector to work together for common species conservation goals.

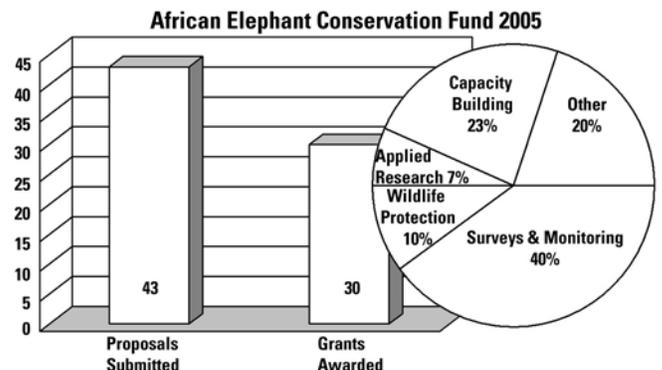
In FY 2005 120 proposals were received for funding consideration under the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund (NMBCF) grants program; only 31% (37 of these) were awarded grants. Through these 37 grants, almost \$4 million was awarded to conservation organizations in the U.S., Latin America, and the Caribbean to conduct a wide range of conservation activities, including habitat restoration and securement, community outreach and education, and applied research. Several of the projects involve multiple countries, such as "Our Shared Forests: Georgia and Ecuador's Bird Conservation Partnership", sponsored by the Fundacion Maquipucuna of Ecuador, which supports environmental education and habitat protection in Georgia, as well as in the Choco Andean region of northwest Ecuador where many of the same birds winter. All together 26 projects will be implemented in 22 countries in Latin America and Caribbean, and 19 projects will be carried out within the U.S. Additional examples of projects funded in FY 2005 follow.

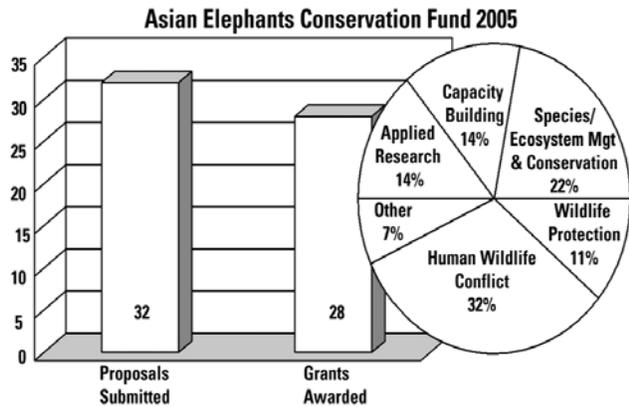
The "Making Buildings Safe for Neotropical Migratory Birds" Project in New York is being carried out by the New York City Audubon. Millions of neotropical migratory birds die each year en route between breeding and wintering grounds due to collisions with manmade structures, particularly buildings. Extensive use of glass and decorative night-lighting in cityscapes can disorient and distract birds, causing collisions or exhaustion. This project will expand research and monitoring of this threat in New York City, and will work with the architectural and the landscape design community, building managers, real estate boards, glass designers, and elected officials to identify effective ways to minimize collisions. The grantee also will continue its volunteer-based Safe Flight Program, collecting data on collisions and educating the public about the hazards of urban landscapes to migratory birds.

One of the largest concentrations of migratory birds in the world passes through the Mexican state of Veracruz. A NMBCA grant is assisting the non-governmental organization Pronatura Veracruz in a comprehensive effort to safeguard this resource through the "Establishment of a Migratory Bird Sanctuary" Project. Pronatura is expanding efforts to protect and restore important coastal habitats, develop infrastructure for avian tourism and environmental education, and continue biological monitoring. During the peak of raptor migration in October, 2003, more than 1 million birds were counted in a single day – a world record.

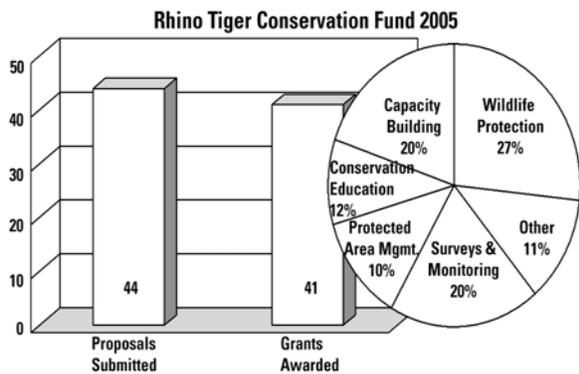
Major accomplishments in the Multinational Species Conservation Funds included:

- African Elephant Conservation (\$1,380,000):** During FY 2005, the Service received 43 proposals and awarded 30 grants to cooperators for funding of African elephant conservation projects in a variety of program areas, and leveraged \$2,415,807 in matching funds or in-kind resources.



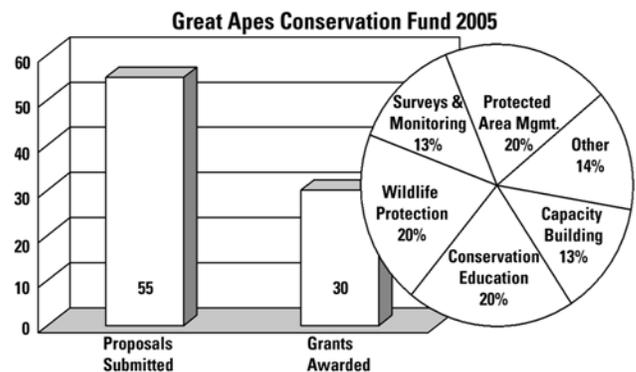


- Asian Elephant Conservation (\$1,381,000):** During FY 2005, the Service received 32 proposals and awarded 28 grants to cooperators for funding of Asian elephant conservation projects in a variety of program areas, and leveraged \$1,858,415 in matching funds or in-kind resources.

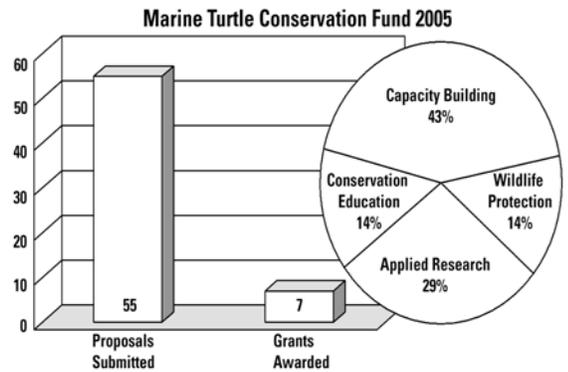


- Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation (\$1,479,000):** During FY 2005, the Service received 44 proposals and awarded 41 grants to cooperators for funding of rhinoceros and tiger conservation projects in a variety of program areas, and leveraged \$2,688,403 in matching funds or in-kind resources. Specific species addressed in these projects included the black, white, Javan, and Sumatran rhinoceros and the tiger in its range countries.

- Great Ape Conservation (1,381,000):** During FY 2005, the Service received 55 proposals and awarded 30 grants to cooperators for funding of great ape conservation projects in a variety of program areas, and leveraged \$1,943,736 in matching funds or in-kind resources. Specific species addressed in these projects included the Hoolock and Western black crested gibbon, the gorilla, the Bornean orangutan and the chimpanzee.



- Marine Turtle Conservation (\$99,000):** During 2005, the first funding year for marine turtles, the Service received 55 proposals and was able to make 7 awards. From these seven awards, an additional \$194,865 in matching funds and in-kind resources was obtained from cooperators and collaborators. The volume of the proposals received and the matching resources contributed by partners and collaborators in the inaugural year of this fund demonstrates the international interest in conserving these species. Species addressed included the olive ridley, loggerhead, leatherback, hawksbill, and green marine turtles.



Administration (\$329,000):

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to use up to \$80,000 for general program administration for each of the five Multinational Species Conservation grant programs. In 2005, \$329,000 was used for these purposes. The individual grant funds listed above include grant administration funding.

Program Performance Overview

	2005 Plan	2005 Actual	Change from 2005 Plan	2006 Enacted	2007 Request	2007 Change from 2006
Number of species of international concern facilitated through conservation by federal assistance awards and leveraged funds or in-kind resources (BUR)	30	30	0	32	30	-2

** Performance data also reflects the contributions of activities performed under the International Conservation's Wildlife Without Borders Initiatives.

Standard Form 300

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND**

Program and financing (in thousands of dollars)			
Identification code 14-1652-0-1-303	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 African Elephant Conservation projects	1,475	1,320	960
00.02 Asian Elephant Conservation Projects	1,331	1,320	960
00.03 Rhinoceros/Tiger Conservation Projects	1,465	1,520	960
00.04 Great Ape Conservation Fund	1,431	1,320	960
00.05 Marine Sea Turtle	90	500	291
00.06 Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation	3,771	3,982	3,960
00.00 Administration	442	508	126
10.00 Total obligations	10,005	10,470	8,217
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	651	616	537
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	9,706	10,390	8,263
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	265	0	0
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	10,621	11,007	8,800
23.95 Total new obligations	-10,005	-10,470	-8,217
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	616	537	583
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
40.00 Appropriation (special fund, definite)	9,800	10,450	8,217
40.76 Rescission of authority	-136	-105	0
43.00 Appropriation Total	9,664	10,345	8,217
68.00 Spending Authority from Offsetting collections (Interest on Great Ape)	42	45	46
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	10,962	11,166	11,423
73.10 Total new obligations	10,005	10,470	8,217
73.20 Total outlays (gross) (-)	-9,536	-10,213	-9,277
73.45 Adjustments in unexpired accounts (-)	-265		0
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	11,166	11,423	10,363
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	1,604	7,314	5,784
86.93 Outlays from current authority	7,890	2,899	3,493
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	9,494	10,213	9,277
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	9,706	10,390	8,263
90.00 Outlays	9,536	10,213	9,277

Object classification (in thousands of dollars)			
Identification code 14-1652-0-1-303	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	342	442	455
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	3	3	3
11.5 Other personnel compensation	2	2	2
11.9 Total personnel compensation	347	447	460
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	79	90	93
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	12	12	12
22.0 Transportation of things	0	0	0
24.0 Printing & Reproduction	0	1	0
25.2 Other Services	0	2	0
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from government accounts	33	17	34
26.1 Office Supplies and Materials	0	30	30
31.0 Equipment	0	0	0
41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions	9,534	9,871	7,589
99.9 Total obligations	10,005	10,470	8,217

Personnel Summary			
Identification code 14-1652-0-1-303	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment	4	5	5
Average Salary Cost per FTE	106,456	107,400	110,558